UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division

SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, et al.,:
Plaintiffs,
:
-vs: Case No. 1:18-cv-950
: COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC., et al.,:
Defendants.
:

HEARING ON MOTIONS

October 26, 2018

Before: Liam O'Grady, USDC Judge

APPEARANCES:

Matthew J. Oppenheim, Scott A. Zebrak, and Jeffrey M. Gould, Counsel for the Plaintiffs

Thomas M. Buchanan, Michael S. Elkin, Jennifer A. Golinveaux, and Thomas P. Lane, Counsel for the Defendants

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THE CLERK: The Court calls case 1:18-cv-950, Sony
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     Music Entertainment, et al. versus Cox Communications, Inc. for
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     a motions hearing.
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               May I have the appearances, please, first for the
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    plaintiffs.
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               MR. ZEBRAK: Good morning, Your Honor. Scott Zebrak
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     counsel for the plaintiffs. And with me today is Matthew
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     Oppenheim and Jeffrey Gould.
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               THE COURT: All right, good morning to each of you.
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               MR. OPPENHEIM: Good morning, Your Honor.
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               MR. BUCHANAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Thomas
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     Buchanan on behalf of the defendant Cox. With me is Michael
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     Elkin, Jennifer Golinveaux, and Thomas Patrick Lane.
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               MR. ELKIN: Good morning, Your Honor.
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               MR. BUCHANAN: Mr. Elkin will be arguing the motion
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     this morning, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning to each of you.
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               All right. I appreciate your coming in. It's an
     issue that's addressed often by the courts around, and you all
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     cited lots of the cases in your briefing. It's a fairly close
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     issue, and I wanted to hear whatever additional comments you
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     had after the briefing was done and you had a chance to look at
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     it before argument here today.
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               Also, I think that some of the -- a couple of the
     central issues are, how do I weigh the fact that there was no
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motion to transfer the first case, and many of the witnesses were party witnesses, as they are today, and it looks like going forward, and I recognize many of the names.

And also, in looking at the interests of justice prong, avoiding the inconsistent judgments, and the judicial economy arguments, I looked back at the other case and looked at the number of hearings that were held and the discovery disputes that were part of that case.

So anyway, I will hear anything you would like to say, but I'm interested in your thoughts on those two subjects as well.

Mr. Elkin, it's your motion, sir, please.

MR. ELKIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning.

It may seem odd in the circumstances given the nature of the motion, but it's a pleasure to be back in your courtroom. I was hoping it would be the last time on this particular case, but nonetheless good to see you.

Your Honor, obviously, you have gone through the briefs and you're familiar with the law. I'll just jump right into the questions that you posed, if I may.

As you know, we were not counsel at the BMG case, at least at the beginning. And I have to bear and accept all responsibility for the decisions that were made, but I will say that with regard to the not having made the decision in the BMG case to make the motion to transfer, as the Court knows, there

1 is no timetable to be able to make that particular decision.

Frankly, it was the experience that we had as retrial counsel

3 that sort of led to the concerns related to convenience.

As Your Honor knows from reading the papers and leaving and breathing the case at least with respect to BMG, all of the witnesses for Cox, or practically all of the witnesses, party and non-party, are in Atlanta.

We had to work with them to gear up to appear, have their testimony come before this Court. Frankly, it was a lot of that experience that helped drive the decision to make the motion here.

When we look at this particular case, we have 57 plaintiffs, none of whom were in the district. They are either in Los Angeles or New York. We have three of the original witnesses, as Your Honor will remember, Randy Cadenhead, Jason Zabek, and Joseph Sikes are now former employees. Cadenhead was an former employee at the time of the first trial.

But given the fact that what's going to be at issue in the case, among other things, are the systems and the policies and the procedures of how the safety and abuse team at Cox handled these notices, the crux of the testimony is important.

And so, you have got sort to lined up on the Cox side all of the party and non-party witnesses in Atlanta. None of the other witnesses, at least on the plaintiffs' side, is in

other issues concerning witness convenience.

the district.

You do have a different technology company here.

Your Honor will recall, there was a lot of testimony from

Rightscorp in the first case. Here there is another company by
the name of MarkMonitor, I believe they are in San Francisco.

So from their point of view, I don't think that there are any

On the interests of justice point that Your Honor touched upon, look, there is no question, we would readily concede the fact that Your Honor has familiarity with a lot of the issues in terms of what -- you know, some of the underlying facts within the period of time.

But nonetheless, there are a number of differentiating factors in this case that I would just want to call to Your Honor's attention, if I may. One of them is the fact that in the earlier case you had two plaintiffs. Here you have 57. They have some 10,000 or so copyrighted works that are at issue compared to the little less than 1,400 that were before Your Honor in BMG.

The nature of the technology and the issues concerning Rightscorp are not present before the Court. Your Honor would be dealing with a completely different set of issues which go beyond the scope of what we are here to argue about.

And in terms of the inconsistent judgments, as Your

Honor knows, the dispositive ruling in the case that has applicability is Your Honor's summary judgment decision on safe harbor. And that was upheld, as Your Honor knows, by the Fourth Circuit.

We have -- when we answered the complaint here, we specifically circumvented that issue here. We waived it. We are not proceeding on the safe harbor. And any of the other motions that Your Honor would have dealt with, other than that dispositive ruling, were based on the record that was developed in that particular case, whether it was because of some 30(b)(6) witness wasn't prepared, or some other tacks that were taken in that case that contributed to the record.

issue and you compare it to something like the <u>Samsung</u> case which the other side has singled out as being dispositive, it's a far cry from that. That case, you had a situation where Rambus had sued Infineon in the District. They proceeded to trial and lost on various patents. And they availed themselves of the jurisdiction, they had a strategy in advance before they filed it. And then when Samsung decided to file a DJ action in the District Court, it was a different situation. They wanted to avoid it and litigate in the Northern District of California.

THE COURT: You know, that hurt Judge Payne's feelings.

the different record.

It's not enough for Cox to simply say that transfer would be less burdensome for them. That is, that it would be easier for them to litigate the case in Georgia. That's not enough under the standard here.

And Cox hasn't met its burden. There are three factors, the Court is well aware. All three of those factors favor the plaintiffs' choice of litigating this case in Virginia. The first and third factor, that is the plaintiffs' choice of forum and the interests of justice, clearly favor the plaintiffs. And there really can very little dispute about that. And I will address that in a moment.

The second factor, the convenience factor, that favors the plaintiffs too, but albeit it is a closer call.

The only thing Cox has put forward in their papers is the argument of it would be much more convenient for them to litigate it in Georgia.

What they notably didn't put in their papers is that it would be inconvenient for them to litigate the case here in Virginia. And that's a notable absence in their papers. They have to -- in order to demonstrate that this case should not go forward here, and in order to win on that convenience factor, they really have to put forward, and haven't put forward, the argument that it would be inconvenient for them to be here in Virginia.

With respect to the first factor of the plaintiffs'

choice of forum, which was the last point Mr. Elkin made, he said that Courts favor litigating cases in the home territory of the parties.

THE COURT: Well, certainly in intellectual property cases that's been made pretty clear, right? That doesn't change.

MR. OPPENHEIM: There is a huge difference between a lot of the patent cases that have been brought in this court because of the Rocket Docket and the case we have at bar.

THE COURT: I'm talking about the venue statute change, which you may or may not do IP work, they have changed the world there and made either the home of the defendant or the corporation location to be the venue there.

And I think that's what Mr. Elkin was alluding to, that in some circumstances they certainly believe that the home of the defendant is where cases should be brought.

MR. OPPENHEIM: And in the patent context, Your Honor, I think that's right. In the copyright context, I don't believe that that argument holds any water.

And actually, if you look at the 1404 case law on the issue of plaintiffs' choice of forum, it's not -- the issue isn't whether the plaintiffs chose to litigate it in their home forum. The question is whether there is a nucleus of operative facts in the forum at which the plaintiffs brought the case.

And that's clearly the situation here.

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THE COURT: But it's not your home. It's still a consideration, it's just doesn't have as significant an import in the test, right? MR. OPPENHEIM: Absolutely, Your Honor. The factor still weighs in the plaintiffs' benefit, the question is just how much. And here, because the nucleus of operative facts, that is Cox's operation center in Virginia which made the decisions to terminate or to not terminate its subscribers who were engaged in the infringement, all happened in this district. And that's something that Cox ignores, largely, in their papers. I mean, they acknowledge it at the end of a sentence, but it is a key fact, and this is a fact that the Courts accept in considering that first factor about the plaintiffs' choice of forum.

We did not bring this case here, Your Honor, on a willy-nilly basis because we wanted to be in the Rocket Docket. There is a core reason, and that is the defendants' operation were here, the relevant operations were here.

With respect to the convenience factor. The issue, as this Court is well aware, is not about party witnesses. The issue has to do with non-party witnesses.

And in that respect, Mr. Elkin described three witnesses for the defendants, Mr. Cadenhead, Mr. Zabek, and Mr.

Sikes. Mr. Cadenhead traveled here and appeared here in the last trial and was able to do that.

Who Mr. Elkin did not describe is Mr. Vredenburg.

Now, Mr. Vredenburg is in this district. Mr. Vredenburg is a key witness. And what was very useful about part of the transcript that the defendants provided to the Court in briefing this motion was the part that said Mr. Vredenburg won't fly.

So if this case gets transferred, they are removing from the plaintiffs the ability to have Mr. Vredenburg testify easily. And we would somehow have to find a way to move him from Virginia to Georgia without putting him on a plane.

So the convenience scale clearly favors, from our perspective, the plaintiffs. And it's not enough for them to say it's more convenient for them. They have to show it's inconvenient for them.

And the interests of justice factor, Your Honor, and I think you've keyed in on this on your questions, clearly favors the plaintiffs. And it's not just the <u>Samsung versus</u>

<u>Rambus</u> case with Judge Payne. In fact, several of the cases that the defendants cite really actually -- they cite to their benefit, but really actually if you look at them on the interests of justice factor, they favor the plaintiffs.

If you look at the <u>CIVIX versus Loopnet</u> case or the Global Touch versus Toshiba case, one of the compelling issues

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1 that the Court was looking at was consistency in rulings.
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In the <u>Toshiba</u> case, there were five patent cases, and they were separate cases. And the Court was trying to decide here or California. And the one thing that the Court was absolutely certain about is all the cases should be handled by the same judge for consistency purposes.

Your Honor, this case is not just about the safe harbor ruling and that all the other facts are different. It's not. As Mr. Elkin described, it's about Cox's conduct. And a lot of that conduct was subject to this Court's consideration on evidentiary issues, on discovery issues, on pretrial issues, on jury charge issues, on post-trial issues.

The Fourth Circuit has weighed on the issues in this case. If this case is sent down to Georgia in the 11th

Circuit, we will be relitigating every one of those issues again without the benefit of what this Court has already taught itself or learned. And we will have exactly what the interests of justice prong seeks to avoid, which is the great possibility of inconsistent rulings on essentially the same facts.

So, Your Honor, the interests of justice factor clearly benefits the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

MR. OPPENHEIM: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Elkin, anything you would to say in

25 reply?

Anything else is today? Yes, sir.

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               MR. OPPENHEIM: Just a housekeeping matter, Your
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     Honor.
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. OPPENHEIM: I believe that there is briefing on
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     the motion to dismiss the defendants' counterclaims. It was
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     originally scheduled for the 9th. I believe that the parties
     submitted to have it rescheduled for the 16th.
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               I don't know that that has actually happened yet,
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     Your Honor. So that's out there though. We are working to try
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     to resolve it and take it off calendar. But I think that the
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     question of whether it gets moved from the 9th to the 16th is
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     still outstanding.
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               THE COURT: Okay, I am happy to move it to the 16th.
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     And if -- I may have signed that last night as 5:30 and I don't
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     remember it. But we will look for it and I am happy to provide
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     that extra cushion.
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               All right. Thank you, you all. Have a good weekend.
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               MR. OPPENHEIM: Thank you as well, Your Honor.
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               MR. ELKIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right, we're in recess.
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                             HEARING CONCLUDED
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                    I certify that the foregoing is a true and
          accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.
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                            /s/ Norman B. Linnell
                         Norman B. Linnell, RPR, CM, VCE, FCRR
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